THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1768. THE NUMBER 119.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

LONDON, *May* 10.

IT is positively said, that the Parliament will not enter into the merits of the contested elections in any shape, at their next meeting, but that they will only go through the corn bill, and two or three others, and then be prorogued till the winter.

This day, at ten o'clock, came on at Westminster-hall, before all the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, a hearing respecting the illegality of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry. The cafe was opened by Mr. Serjeant Glyn, in favour of Mr. Wilkes, who was answered by Mr. Thurloe, and a reply made by Mr. Glyn; on which the Judges were pleased to observe, that both the Gentlemen had made use of very learned arguments, and quoted many precedents and cases, which had at various times altered their opinions, and as they were desirous of maturely considering the several arguments made use of by the two learned council, their Lordships thought proper to appoint a further hearing the beginning of next term.

Last Sunday there was no less than forty Noblemens coaches at the King's Bench, the proprietors of which were visitors to Mr. Wilkes.

Mr. Wilkes, we hear, has assured his friends, that though his affairs should turn out to his most sanguine expectations, he never will accept of any office under government.

Last night a grand Privy Council was held at the Cockpit, Whitehall, at which most of the great officers of State assisted.

This day another Privy Council was also held at the same place, as supposed, on the present posture of affairs.

On Sunday a numerous mob assembled about the King's Bench Prison in a riotous manner, exclaiming against the confinement of Mr. Wilkes, and threatened to unroof the Marshal's house; but Mr. Wilkes looking out of the window, begged of them not to commit any violence, and told them, that if they were his friends, the best way to shew it would be to depart quietly to their respective homes: Whereupon they remained tolerably peaceable; soon after which a Captain's guard arrived, and they dispersed.

On Sunday as a well dressed man, said to be a North-Briton, was passing over St. George's Fields, seeing a number of people assembled about the King's Bench Prison, he asked what was the matter? And on being told they came to see Mr. Wilkes, he uttered some severe expressions against him, which so enraged the populace, that they seized him, and fastening his legs and arms with cords, dragged him several times through a pond; after which they obliged him to kneel down, and ask pardon, and cry out, Wilkes and Liberty; which being complied with, he was permitted to depart.

Liberty seems now to be risen to licentiousness, and riot become the consequence. This day the mob threw stones at the military, who were appointed to guard the King's Bench Prison. In order to put a stop to such proceedings, the riot act was read, but still the people kept pelting: on which the commanding officer bid the soldiers defend themselves, and prepare to fire. Accordingly the first fire knock down, but the officers, still willing to make use of gentle means, sent some Gentlemen to dissuade the mob from violence, but without effect. A daring young man, the son of a stable keeper in the borough, and who was said to be one of the most forward in attacking the military, was fired upon, and shot, on which the populace thought proper to disperse.

The SPEECH of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Wednesday, the 11*th day of May*, 1768.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN pursuance of the authority given us by his Majesty's commission, under the great seal, amongst other things, to declare the causes of your present meeting, we are, by the King's command, to acquaint you, that his Majesty has not called you together at this unusual season of the year, in order to lay before you any matters of general business, but merely to give you an opportunity of dispatching certain parliamentary proceedings, which his Majesty's desire of providing, at all events, for the welfare and security of his good subjects, makes him wish to see completed as soon as possible, and with that dispatch which the public convenience as well as your own require. His Majesty, at the same time, has commanded us to assure you of his perfect confidence in this Parliament; and that he has the strongest reason to expect every thing from their advice and assistance, that loyalty, wisdom, and zeal for the public good, can dictate or suggest.

May 13. Yesterday orders were given for a party of horse guards to patrole the streets in the city of Westminster, to prevent riots, &c.

The same day the Right Honourable Thomas Harley, Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knight, William Beckford, and Barlow Trecothick, Esquires, met at Guildhall, and proceeded from thence in their scarlet gowns to the House of Commons, according to ancient custom on the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament.

Yesterday morning many publicans, and others, in Wapping and Rotherhithe, shut their houses, to avoid ill treatment from the mob.

Yesterday, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, a number of idle disorderly fellows marched from the borough thro' the city to Westminster, one of whom, who was carried in a chair on mens shoulders, had a gibbet, with a boot hung to it, and a yellow petticoat fastened to his back; they stopped all coaches to beg money, and greatly terrified the shopkeepers, who thought it most prudent to shut up their shops as fast as they could, to prevent being insulted.

Yesterday part of the regiment of horse, called the Oxford Blues, arrived at Barnet, Highgate, &c. and will be followed in a few days by the whole of that corps, in order to be near town.

There are two reserves of foot guards kept constantly on duty, to be ready on the shortest notice; one is posted in Hyde-park, where all the officers are obliged at present to give their constant attendance.

On Tuesday night some of the mob forcibly entered the shop of a gunsmith, in the borough, where they seized and carried off some fire arms, which they charged, and fired at some of the horse grenadiers, two of whom were wounded; after the fray was over, they returned the arms to the owner.

Yesterday nine men, and two women, were committed to the New Gaol, Southwark, by Daniel Ponton, and Thomas Marson, Esqrs. for being concerned in the riots at the King's Bench Prison. There are 11 of the rioters now in custody.

The soldier who shot Mr. Allen's only son on Tuesday, quitted his rank, crossed the two high roads, pursued the young man down a lane into a cow house, then levelled his piece, took aim, and shot him through the heart, and another soldier ran his bayonet into his shoulder. It is not yet certain by whose order he quitted his rank, or fired, or whether he did both without order.

On Tuesday evening last five persons, viz. three men and two women, were unhappily killed in St. George's fields, and some others were wounded.

Tuesday night two women, big with child, were thrown down by the mob in St. George's fields, and trampled to death.

On Tuesday night died an unfortunate woman, who was shot that day in St. George's fields.

Wednesday one Redmond, a journeyman weaver, of Coverley's fields, Spittalfields, who was wounded the day before in St. George's fields, by the musquetry, died in great agony, leaving a wife and ten children.

A master baker at coventry, was one of the unfortunate persons shot on Tuesday near the King's Bench Prison.

When the prisoners concerned in the murder of Mr. Allen, were going to New-gaol last night, it was with the greatest difficulty imaginable the populace were prevented from tearing them to pieces, vowing with great vehemence, that they would immediately hang them out of the way, and not wait for any point of evasion or deceit whatever.

A certain Ensign we hear has absconded.

Every thing has been very quiet this morning in the Borough of Southwark, and about St. George's fields.

The humble address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, presented to his Majesty, on Saturday, the 14*th day of May*, 1768.

Die Sabbati 14 *Maii*, 1768.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our most hearty thanks for that most gracious and paternal attention to the welfare of your people, which has induced your Majesty, at this time, to interpose your own more immediate authority for putting an end to that dangerous disturbance of the public peace, those outrageous acts of violence to the property of your Majesty's subjects, and the most audacious defiance of the authority of the civil magistrates, which have of late prevailed to so alarming a degree in, and near, this great metropolis.

Your Majesty's express commands, signified by your Royal proclamation, that all the laws, for preventing, suppressing, and punishing, all riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies, be put into immediate execution, will, we hope, effectually prevent the continuance or repetition of these disorders.

But should any of your Majesty's subjects continue so lost to all sense of their own true interest as well as duty, to go on to interrupt, by their lawless and desperate practices, that quiet and peaceable enjoyment of every right and privilege allotted to each individual among us by our excellent constitution, which it has been your Majesty's first object, and chief glory to secure, and perpetuate to us all; permit us, your Majesty's truly dutiful and grateful subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, to assure your Majesty of our ready concurrence in every measure that may contribute to enable your Majesty most effectually to maintain the public authority, and carry the laws into due execution; and of our determined resolution, most chearfully and vigorously to support your Majesty against every attempt to create difficulty or disturbance to your Majesty's government.

Ashley Cowper, Cl. Parliamentor.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I RECEIVE with great satisfaction this loyal, dutiful, and seasonable address of both Houses of Parliament. It is with the utmost concern, that I see this spirit of outrage and violence prevailing among different classes of my subjects. I am however convinced, that the vigorous exertion of lawful authority, which I will continue to enforce, joined to your support and assistance, will have the desired effect of restoring quiet and good order among my subjects."

Public thanks are ordered to be given in the most respectable manner to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his vigilance and assiduity in endeavouring to suppress all riots and tumults within his Lordship's jurisdictions.

No motion has yet been made concerning Mr. Wilkes in a great Assembly.

We are assured that there is nothing done yet in a certain popular Gentleman's affairs, and it is uncertain when there will.

Yesterday being the last day of the term, Mr. Serjeant Glyn moved the court of King's Bench Westminster, before Lord Mansfield and the rest of the judges, to admit Mr. Wilkes to bail till next term; and after hearing several learned arguments, the court were of opinion it could not be done.

Yesterday a large body of sailors assembled in Stepney-fields, and proceeded through the city, to petition the Parliament, for regulating their wages, by an act for that purpose, like other trades. They were very orderly and regular in their proceedings, and had six flags in front, three in the center, and two in the rear; and several ringleaders with boat-swain's whistles interspersed throughout, which answered one another, and regulated the whole body. One of their chiefs, before they set out, addressed them, and recommended peace and good order; he also expressed his sorrow at seeing many of them with large sticks in their hands, on which some hundred sticks were immediately thrown away.

It is said that one principal matter which the sailors want regulated is, that their allowance shall be fixed for the voyage, and not be in the power of the Captain to turn them off abroad, when in a strange country.

Tuesday night a great mob of people assembled at an eminent distiller's, in the Borough, and drank and destroyed a great quantity of rum, brandy, gin, &c. and knocked several of the heads of the casks in, and did other damage. A constable took up four men, who were so intoxicated, that they could not get away.

Yesterday morning a large body of people assembled in and about Westminster, and during the time that Sir John Fielding was making a speech to them at the Guildhall, Westminster, a person very indiscreetly charged his piece, and attempted to fire amongst them, but his musket was wrested from him, and discharged in the air: He was carried in before Sir John, who committed him to the Gatehouse, and the people dispersed.

It is said, that the work of every journeyman gunsmith, out of the tower, done or undone, is called in, for fear it should fall into desperate hands.

This day there was a meeting of the merchants at the King's Arms tavern Cornhill, when they came to a resolution not to comply with the demands of the sailors, and resolved to apply to the government for protection.

The Cumberland election is upon a moderate estimate supposed to have cost 250,000l.

Thursday an order was issued for all the gunsmiths who are employed by the Board of Ordnance, to send the work they have in their hands, finished or unfinished, into the tower. And in case those for the East-India company were inclined to lodge theirs in the same place, by way of security, directions would be given for their reception, so that the gunsmiths business is at present put a stop to.

We hear that healing and conciliating measures are adopted by government, for the general good of the people, as well as preserving due respect and decorum to the laws of the kingdom. The public may be satisfied, as far as human wisdom will admit, every prudent step necessary thereto is now in agitation.

It is said a military officer is gone to France.

Orders are said to be sent down to Sheerness, &c. for several men of war's tenders to be manned for the guard-ships, to protect the merchant vessels in the river, from the insults of the rioters.

We hear a tax will be proposed in the approaching Parliament of 10 per cent. on all legacies, and 20 per cent. on all estates devised by will in prejudice of the heirs at law. This, with other taxes, which a patriotic ministry intend to lay upon luxury, will enable government to take off the duty upon several necessaries of life, particularly those upon soap and candles, which are at present so oppressive to our poor, and so destructive to our manufactures,

Yesterday Mr. Cotes delivered to Anthony Bacon, and John Durand, Esquires, members for the town of Aylesbury, letters signed by all the principal electors, recommending, in the strongest manner, the cause of Mr. Wilkes to their care and protection.

A prosecution is carrying on against a person for confining a man on Sunday last in the King's Bench Prison, and detaining him for three hours, for crying out Wilkes and Liberty, and standing to see him look out of the window.

It appears by the custom-house books, that upwards of one million sterling hath been paid for corn entered in the port of London, in the year 1767.

A warrant was issued on Wednesday by the coroner for Surry, for the apprehending one of the officers of the guards posted at the King's Bench, who has absconded, he standing accused, upon the inquisition that day taken, with the wilful murder of William Allen, the oyunger.

The mob was very great in the city on Wednesday night, and the inhabitants in Cornhill, and as far as Whitechapel, were obliged to illuminate their houses.

On Wednesday died at his house in Upper Brook-street, Lord George Beauclerk, Lieutenant General of his Majesty's forces, Col. of the 19th regiment of foot, and member in the present Parliament, for Windsor in Berks.

Mr. Wilkes, as a man, we hear, has a great respect for a certain Nobleman, but considering that Nobleman as a Secretary of State, he thinks himself obliged to prosecute the suit against his Lordship, because it may be attended with advantageous consequences to the public.

Several persons have been killed by the soldiers, and such was the consternation and

terror of the inhabitants of and near London, that buſineſs has been entirely ſtopped, and the ſhops ſhut up, from apprehenſions of danger.

Yeſterday morning ſome ſailors began to unrig the ſhips that were got down as far as Blackwall, ſince Saturday, and dragged all the men into their boats, whom they carried off with them: They have ſtuck up bills all along the water ſide, to inform every body that they ſhall not work until their wages are raiſed.

A perſon went on Tueſday laſt to ſee an acquaintance, who has long been confined in the King's Bench Priſon, when finding him in better ſpirits than uſual, he aſked him the occaſion: "Why, ſays he, we have got Wilkes here, and ſure Liberty cannot be far off."

Sunday night, at 6 o'clock, another party of the guards went to the King's Bench, to relieve that which was ſent on Saturday night, to keep the peace.

Yeſterday at noon a large body of ſawyers went to Limehouſe, and deſtroyed great part of a machine, or ſaw-mill, belonging to Mr. Dingley, which coſt near 5000l.

It was computed that upwards of two thouſand ſailors went yeſterday to Wimbleton Common, in order to preſent a petition to his Majeſty, who was then reviewing the light-horſe.

A proſecution, 'tis ſaid, for a capital error, will ſoon be commenced againſt a very great perſonage of the Long-Robe.

We hear that Mr. Lyttleton's negotiation with the Portugueſe miniſtry is totally at a ſtand, and that there is little or no proſpect of his ſucceſs in the important objects of his commiſſion.

A few days ſince ſome of the ſailors boarded ſeveral ſhips which had juſt come into the river, and took away all their men. They alſo ſtopt the Graveſend boats; and will not ſuffer the ſhips to be rigged which they had before unrigged.

It is reported, that on Wedneſday, a moſt audacious and treaſonable paper was found ſtuck up with wafers on the walls of St. James's palace; and alſo the ſame night a letter was found on the back ſtairs, of the ſame atrocious tendency; both which were brought to a general officer, who carried them to a very great perſonage, and endeavours are uſing for diſcovering the ſeditious authors of them.

Saturday at noon the King's proclamation to prevent riots, tumults, &c. was publicly read by the Lord Mayor's officers, at the gates of the Royal Exchange.

The King George packet, which arrived on Friday from Liſbon, brought diſpatches to the Secretary of State's office, from his Excellency William Henry Lyttleton, Eſq; his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the court of Portugal.

CHARLESTOWN, *South-Carolina*, July 8.

His Majeſty's High Court of Vice Admiralty for this province, was again adjourned laſt week, from Tueſday to Thurſday; when the trial of the ſhip Anne, George Forten, maſter, (ſeized on the 17th paſt, by George Roupell, Eſq; one of the ſearchers of the cuſtoms, for having taken non-enumerated goods on board before the bond required by the act of his preſent Majeſty's reign was given) came on; the merits were fully diſcuſſed, attentively and patiently heard; and this important cauſe was concluded: And on Saturday morning the Hon. Egerton Leigh, Eſq; ſole Judge of the ſaid court, was pleaſed to decree reſtitution of the ſaid ſhip, &c. to the claimant, on behalf of the owners; each party to pay his own coſts. Every court held upon this cauſe of great expectation was remarkably crowded, and the equitable decree of the Judge ſeems to have given general ſatisfaction.—For the better information of the public, we have obtained a copy of the latter part of the decree in this cauſe, which runs in the following words, viz.

Therefore I the ſaid Egerton Leigh, ſole Judge of the ſaid Court of Vice Admiralty, having fully heard the ſaid parties, who, by their proctors and advocates lawfully admitted, before me appeared in judgment; and having carefully, diligently and judicially ſearched into, conſidered and examined the arguments and proofs of all parties before me had and done in the premiſes; and having obſerved and impartially remarked, all and ſingular the matters and things that by law, in this behalf ought to be obſerved, according to the manner, ſtile and uſage of this court; upon mature conſideration of this caſe, am of opinion, That, on the moſt obvious and natural conſtruction of the ſtatute made in the 6th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign (whereon the preſent proſecution is founded) bond ought to be given, as the act directs, before any ſhip or veſſel ſhall lade or take on board any goods not enumerated in the acts therein recited, although ſuch bond may have been previouſly given for enumerated goods laden on board the ſaid veſſel, purſuant to the ſtatute made in the 12th year of the reign of King Charles II. That it appears to me, by the proofs and exhibits in this cauſe, that the practice of the cuſtoms, ſince the making the firſt mentioned act, has been various, fluctuating and uncertain, that the merchants have been at one time told, by the cuſtom-houſe officers, that bond muſt be given before the lading ſuch goods on board, and, at another day, that it might be done at the time of clearing out; that ſuch uncertain conduct in the officers may (if allowed and permitted) work the moſt dangerous effects, as they, by ſuch occaſional and partial diſpenſings with, or relaxations of, the laws, may have it in their power to draw unwary perſons into ſnares, and involve the moſt innocent in ruin. Foraſmuch alſo, as the claimant's manifeſt contains the very non-enumerated goods informed againſt, as well as thoſe for which bond had been given, it clearly contradicts every ſuſpicion of fraud or deſign: That the claimant, by his conduct, diſcovered the moſt ready inclination to comply with the terms required of him by the officers of the cuſtoms; and the evidence affords me ſome violent preſumption, that matters were ſo artfully conducted, that the claimant was not able to conform thereto, before an actual ſeizure was made for a non-compliance with the terms required; which circumſtance induces a ſtrong ſuſpicion, that there was more of deſign and ſurprize, on the part of ſome officers, than of any intention to commit a fraud, on the part of the claimant: That the bond itſelf, which the proſecutor contends is neceſſary to be given, contains a recital repugnant to the act, and if not void for that reaſon, as it is merely in the recital part, is at leaſt ridiculous and abſurd: That the reputation of the perſon who is only part-owner of the veſſel on this ſide of the water, ſtands ſo clear from ſuſpicion of any undue practice, in his commercial concerns, that the proſecutor has not even attempted to inſinuate the leaſt circumſtance to his diſadvantage. That innocent owners therefore may not be trepan'd by an indulgence almoſt univerſally extended by the officers of the cuſtoms to all other caſes, and only withdrawn in this for ſome private and inexplicable reaſon; I do therefore, upon the general equity of the claimant's caſe, and for the reaſons above mentioned, order, adjudge, ſentence and decree reſtitution of the ſaid ſhip Anne, her tackle, furniture and apparel, and the non-enumerated goods on board, to the ſaid claimant on behalf of the owners; and that the Marſhal of this court be ſerved with an order to re-deliver the ſame accordingly. And I do adjudge, that each party pay his own coſts of the ſuit; and be the claimant hence diſmiſſed without delay.

JULY 15. While Capt. Higgins lay in the Downs for a wind, three frigates from Portſmouth, fully manned, paſſed by for the river Thames, and the yachts there were compleatly manned and armed. The Dolphin man of war was juſt arrived from her voyage round the world and the new diſcovered iſland, ſuppoſed the land of giants; ſhe had been out two years and four months, and had on board a number of uncommon beaſts and birds.—Juſt before Capt. Higgins left the Downs, he was informed from Deal, that John Wilkes, Eſq; had taken his ſeat in the Houſe of Commons, in conſequence of his being duly elected for the county of Middleſex.

BOSTON, *July* 18.

The following is a copy of a letter wrote by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in the laſt Seſſion of the General Aſſembly, and ſince tranſmitted to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillſborough, occaſioned by his Lordſhip's extraordinary *letter to the Governor of this province of the* 22*d of April laſt—Extracts from which were laid before them—Theſe extracts alone are ſufficient to ſhew the juſtice of what has been frequently ſaid in this paper, that ſome of the moſt virulent, as well as* perfidious *enemies of this province, are reſidents in it; and a man needs not his political ſpectacles, clearly to diſcern* who they are—*If Lord Hillſborough is not an impartial man and a friend to truth, he will go on at leaſt* "being deceived:" *But if he be that honeſt and ſenſible man, which, conſidering his ſtation, we ought to preſume, he will ſurely ſpurn upon the little idle and falſe* tale-bearer, *who has had the inſolence to think of miſleading the King's Miniſter, to the unſpeakable prejudice of his Majeſty's ſervice, and injury of his ſubjects in America.*

Province of the Maſſachuſett's-Bay, dated June 30, 1768.

MY LORD,

HIS Excellency the Governor of this province has been pleaſed to communicate to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, extracts of a letter he had received from your Lordſhip, dated Whitehall, April 22, 1768; wherein it is declared to be the Royal pleaſure, that he ſhould require of them, in his Majeſty's name, to reſcind the reſolution, which gave birth to a circular letter, from the Speaker of the laſt Houſe, and to declare their diſapprobation of, and diſſent to, that raſh and haſty proceeding.

The Houſe are humbly of opinion, that a requiſition from the throne of this nature, to a Britiſh Houſe of Commons, has been very unuſual: Perhaps there has been no ſuch precedent ſince the revolution: If this be the caſe, ſome very aggravated repreſentations of this meaſure muſt have been made to his Majeſty, to induce him to require of *this* Houſe, to reſcind a reſolution of a former Houſe, upon pain of forfeiting their exiſtence: For, my Lord, the Houſe of Repreſentatives, duly elected, are conſtituted by the Royal charter, the repreſentative body of his Majeſty's faithful Commons of this province in the General Aſſembly. Your Lordſhip is pleaſed to ſay, that his Majeſty conſiders this ſtep "as evidently tending to create unwarrantable combinations, and to excite an unjuſtifiable oppoſition to the conſtitutional authority of Parliament:" The Houſe therefore thought it their indiſpenſible duty, immediately to reviſe the letter referred to; and carefully to recollect, as far as they were able, the ſentiments which prevailed in that Houſe, to induce them to revert to, and reſolve on, the meaſure.

It may be neceſſary to obſerve, that the people in this province have attended with a deep concern; to the ſeveral acts of the Britiſh Parliament, which impoſe duties and taxes on the colonies; not for the purpoſe of regulating the trade, but with the ſole intention of raiſing a revenue. This concern, my Lord, ſo far from being limited within the circle of a few inconſiderate perſons, is become univerſal: The moſt reſpectable for fortune, rank and ſtation, as well as probity and underſtanding, in the province, with very few exceptions, are alarmed with apprehenſions of the fatal conſequences of a power, exerciſed in any one part of the Britiſh empire, to command and apply the property of their fellow ſubjects at diſcretion! This conſideration prevailed on the laſt Houſe of Repreſentatives, to reſolve on a humble, dutiful and loyal petition to the King, the common head and father of *all* his people, for his gracious interpoſition, in favour of his ſubjects of *this* province. If your Lordſhip, whom his Majeſty has honoured with the American department, has been inſtrumental in preſenting a petition, ſo intereſting to the well-being of his loyal ſubjects here, this Houſe beg leave to make their moſt grateful acknowledgments, and to implore your continued aid and patronage.

As all his Majeſty's North-American ſubjects are alike affected by theſe parliamentary revenue acts, the former Houſe very juſtly ſuppoſed, that each of the Aſſemblies on the continent, would take ſuch methods of obtaining redreſs, as ſhould be thought by them reſpectively to be regular and proper: And being deſirous, that the ſeveral applications ſhould harmonize with each other, they reſolved on their circular letter; wherein their only view ſeems to be, to advertiſe their ſiſter colonies of the meaſures *they* had taken upon a *common* and important concern, without once calling upon them to adopt thoſe meaſures, or any other.

Your Lordſhip, ſurely, will not think it a crime in that Houſe, to have taken a ſtep, which was perfectly conſiſtent with the conſtitution; and had a natural tendency to compoſe the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects of this and his other colonies, until in his Royal clemency he ſhould afford them relief; at a time, when it ſeemed to be the evident deſign of a party, to prevent calm, deliberate, rational and conſtitutional meaſures from being purſued; or to ſtop the diſtreſſes of the people from reaching his Majeſty's ear, and conſequently to precipitate them into a ſtate of deſperation, and melancholy extremity! Thus, my Lord, it appears to this Houſe: And your Lordſhip will impartially judge, whether a repreſentation of it to his Majeſty as a meaſure, "of an inflammatory nature," as a ſtep evidently tending "to create unwarrantable combinations," and, "to excite an unjuſtifiable oppoſition to the conſtitutional authority of the Parliament," be not injurious to the repreſentatives of this people, and an affront to his Majeſty himſelf.

An attempt, my Lord, to impreſs the Royal mind with a jealouſy of his faithful ſubjects, for which there are no juſt grounds, is a crime of the moſt malignant nature; as it tends to diſturb and deſtroy that mutual confidence between the Prince and the ſubjects, which is the only true baſis of public happineſs and ſecurity: Your Lordſhip, upon enquiry, may find that ſuch baſe and wicked attempts have been made.

It is an inexpreſſible grief to the people of this province, to find *repeated* cenſures falling upon them, not from Miniſters of State alone, but from Majeſty itſelf! Grounded on letters and accuſations from the Governor, a ſight of which, though repeatedly requeſted of his Excellency, is refuſed. There is no evil of this life which they ſo ſenſibly feel, as the diſpleaſure of their Sovereign. It is a puniſhment, which they are aſſured his Majeſty would never inflict, but upon a repreſentation of the juſtice of it from his ſervants, whom he confides in.—Your Lordſhip will allow the Houſe to appeal to your own candour, upon the grievous hardſhip of their being made to ſuffer ſo ſevere a misfortune, without ever being called to anſwer for themſelves, or even made acquainted with the matters of charge alledged againſt them. A right, which by the common rules of ſociety, founded in the eternal laws of reaſon and equity, they are juſtly intitled to. The Houſe is not willing to treſpaſs upon your patience: They *could* recite numbers of inſtances, ſince General Bernard has been honoured by his Majeſty to preſide over this province, of their ſuffering the King's diſpleaſure, through the inſtrumentality of the Governor, intimated by the Secretary of State, without the leaſt previous notice, that they had ever deviated from the path of their duty. This, they humbly conceive, is juſt matter of complaint, and it may ſerve to convince your Lordſhip, that his Excellency has not that tender feeling for his Majeſty's ſubjects, which is characteriſtick of a good Governor, and of which the Sovereign affords an illuſtrious example.

It is the good fortune of the Houſe to be able to ſhew, that the meaſure of the laſt Houſe, referred to in your Lordſhip's letter to the Governor, has been groſsly miſrepreſented, in all its circumſtances: And it is matter of aſtoniſhment, that a tranſaction of the Houſe, the buſineſs of which is conſtantly done in the open view of the world, could be thus coloured; a tranſaction, which by ſpecial order of the Houſe was laid before his Excellency, whoſe duty to his Majeſty is, at leaſt, not to miſinform him.

His Excellency could not but acknowledge, in juſtice to that Houſe, that moderation took place in the beginning of the ſeſſion: This is a truth, my Lord: It was a principle with the Houſe, to conduct the affairs of government in their department, ſo as to avoid the leaſt occaſion of offence: As an inſtance of their pacific diſpoſition, they granted a further eſtabliſhment, for one of his Majeſty's garriſons in the province, rather to gratify his Excellency, who had requeſted it, than from a full conviction of its neceſſity. But your Lordſhip is informed, that this moderation "did not continue;" and that "inſtead of a ſpirit of prudence and reſpect to the conſtitution, which ſeemed at that time to influence the conduct of a large majority of the members, a thin Houſe, at the end of the ſeſſion, preſumed to revert to, and reſolve on, a meaſure of an inflammatory nature;" that it was an "unfair proceeding," "contrary to the real ſenſe of the Houſe" and "procured by ſurprize." My Lord, the journals and minutes of the Houſe will prove the contrary of all this: And to convince your Lordſhip, the Houſe beg leave to lay before you the ſeveral reſolutions relating to theſe matters, as they ſtand recorded.

The Houſe having finiſhed their petition to the King, and their letters to divers of his Majeſty's miniſters, a motion was regularly made, on the 21ſt of January, *which was the middle of the ſeſſion*, and a reſolution was then taken, to appoint a time to conſider the expediency of writing to the Aſſemblies of the other colonies on this continent, with reſpect to the importance of their joining with them in petitioning his Majeſty at this time. Accordingly, on the day aſſigned, there being eighty two members preſent, a number always allowed to be ſufficient to make a full Houſe, the queſtion was debated; in conſequence of which, a motion took place, that letters be wrote to the ſeveral Aſſemblies of the provinces and colonies on the continent, acquainting them, that the Houſe had taken into conſideration the difficulties to which they are, and muſt be reduced, by the operation of the late acts of Parliament, for levying duties and taxes on the colonies; and have reſolved on a humble, dutiful and loyal petition to his Majeſty for redreſs, and alſo upon proper repreſentations to his Majeſty's Miniſters on the ſubject: And to deſire that they would ſeverally take ſuch conſtitutional meaſures thereupon, as they ſhould judge moſt proper; and the queſtion, upon the motion, paſſed in the negative. On Thurſday, the 4th of February, it was moved in the Houſe, that the foregoing queſtion be reconſidered, ſo far as to leave it at large; and conformable to a ſtanding rule of the Houſe, that no vote or order ſhall be reconſidered at any time, unleſs the Houſe be as full, as when ſuch vote or order was paſſed; the number in the Houſe was called for, and it appearing that eighty two members were preſent, * the queſtion was put, and paſſed in the affirmative, by a large majority; and by an immediately ſubſequent reſolve, the firſt vote was ordered to be eraſed. The ſame day, the reſolution which gave birth to the circular letter took place; a queſtion being regularly moved, and fairly debated, whether the Houſe would appoint a committee to prepare a letter to be ſent to each of the Houſes of Repreſentatives and Burgeſſes on the continent, to inform them of the meaſures which this Houſe has taken, with regard to the difficulties ariſing from the acts of Parliament for levying duties and taxes on the American colonies, and report to the Houſe, which paſſed in the affirmative; and a committee was appointed accordingly: This committee after deliberation a week, reported the letter, which was read in the Houſe, and accepted almoſt unanimouſly; and fair copies of the ſame were ordered to be taken for the Speaker to ſign and forward as ſoon as might be: And this day there were eighty three members in the Houſe.

The day following an order paſſed, that a fair copy of the letter be tranſmitted to Dennis De Berdt, Eſq; in London. The deſign of which was, that he might be able to produce it, as neceſſity might require, to prevent any miſrepreſentation of its true ſpirit and deſign.

* *The ſame number as before. It is to be obſerved, that the Houſe at that time conſiſted of about* 110 *members. By the Royal charter* 40 *makes a quorum; hence it appears, that* 82 *members are more than double the number ſufficient legally to tranſact buſineſs, and were then three quarters of the whole Houſe.*

On Saturday, the 13th of February, in order that no poſſible occaſion might be taken by the Governor, to think that the debates and reſolutions were deſigned to be kept a ſecret from his Excellency, the Houſe came into the following reſolution, viz. Whereas this Houſe hath directed, that a letter be ſent to the ſeveral Houſes of Repreſentatives and Burgeſſes of the Britiſh colonies on the continent, ſetting forth the ſentiments of the Houſe, with regard to the great difficulties that muſt accrue by the operation of divers acts of Parliament, for levying duties and taxes on the colonies, with the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue; and their proceedings thereon, in a humble, dutiful and loyal petition to the King, and ſuch repreſentations to his Majeſty's miniſters, as they apprehend may have a tendency to obtain redreſs: And whereas it is the opinion of this Houſe, that all effectual methods ſhould be taken to cultivate an harmony between the ſeveral branches of this government, as being neceſſary to promote the proſperity of his Majeſty's government in this province: Reſolved, that a committee wait on his Excellency the Governor, and acquaint him, that a copy of the letter aforeſaid, will be laid before him as ſoon as it can be drafted; as well as of all the proceedings of this Houſe relative to the ſaid affair, if he ſhall deſire it. And a committee was appointed, who waited on his Excellency accordingly. On Monday following the Houſe reſolved on the eſtabliſhment already mentioned, which is obſerved only to ſhew your Lordſhip, that there was at this time no diſpoſition in the Houſe, "to revive unhappy diviſions and diſtractions, ſo prejudicial to the true intereſt of Great-Britain and the colonies."

The Houſe beg leave to apologize to your Lordſhip, for the trouble given you, in ſo particular a narration of facts; which they thought neceſſary to ſatisfy your Lordſhip, that the reſolution of the laſt Houſe, referred to by your Lordſhip, was not an unfair proceeding, procured by ſurprize in a thin Houſe, as his Majeſty has been informed; but the declared ſenſe of a large majority, when the Houſe was full: That the Governor of the province was made fully acquainted with the meaſure, and never ſignified his diſapprobation of it to the Houſe, which it is preſumed he would have done, in duty to his Majeſty, if he had thought that it was of evil tendency: And that therefore that Houſe had abundant reaſon to be confirmed in their own opinion of the meaſure, as being the production of moderation and prudence. And the Houſe humbly rely on the Royal clemency, that to petition his Majeſty, will not be deemed by him to be inconſiſtent with a reſpect to the Britiſh conſtitution, as ſettled at the revolution by William the Third: That to acquaint their fellow ſubjects, involved in the ſame diſtreſs, of their having ſo done, in full hopes of ſucceſs, even if they had invited the union of all America in one joint ſupplication, would not be diſcountenanced by our moſt gracious Sovereign, as a meaſure of an inflammatory nature; that when your Lordſhip ſhall in juſtice by a true ſtate of theſe matters before his Majeſty, he will no longer conſider them as tending to create unwarrantable combinations, or excite an unjuſtifiable oppoſition to the conſtitutional authority of Parliament: That he will then clearly diſcern who are of that deſperate faction, which is continually diſturbing the public tranquility, and, that while his arm is extended, for the protection of his diſtreſſed and injured ſubjects, he will frown upon all thoſe, who, to gratify their own paſſions, have dared even to attempt to deceive him!

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province, have more than once, during the adminiſtration of Governor Bernard, been under a neceſſity of intreating his Majeſty's miniſters to ſuſpend their further judgment, upon ſuch repreſentations of the temper of the people, and the conduct of the Aſſembly, as they were able to make appear to be injurious: The ſame indulgence this Houſe now beg of your Lordſhip: And beſeech your Lordſhip to patronize them ſo far as to make a favourable repreſentation of their conduct to the King, our Sovereign: It being the higheſt ambition of this Houſe, and the people whom they repreſent, to ſtand before his Majeſty in their juſt character of affectionate and loyal ſubjects. *Signed by the Speaker.*

To be SOLD *by public vendue, at* Norfolk, *on* Friday *the 16th of* September *next*,

UPWARDS of fifty valuable NEGROES, chiefly *Virginia* born, belonging to the eſtate of Col. *Robert Tucker*, deceaſed; amongſt which are ſeveral choice millers, bakers, coopers, ſawyers and watermen: At the ſame time will be ſold, all the houſhold and kitchen furniture and plate, belonging to the ſaid eſtate, with ſundry other articles too tedious to enumerate. The terms of payment will be made known at the ſale.

THOMAS NEWTON, ſen.
JOHN TAYLOR, } Exrs.

To be SOLD, *at the Store of the late Col.* James Gordon, *deceaſed, at* Lancaſter *court-houſe, on* Wedneſday *the 5th day of* October *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at public ſale*,

A LARGE quantity of *European* goods, and to continue till all are ſold. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity to The EXECUTORS.

Norfolk, Auguſt 9, 1768.

For LIVERPOOL,
And will ſail in ſix weeks,

THE ſhip HANNAH, *Robert Cawſon*, maſter, a new veſſel, has made only one voyage, burthen 300 tons, will take in Tobacco, *Indian* corn, hemp, &c. on liberty of conſignment. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Charles Yates* in *Fredericksburg*, Meſſrs. *Storrs & Ellis* at *Shockoe*, Mr. *Richard Lamb* at *Peterſburg*, or the ſubſcriber.

JOHN GREENWOOD.

Who has for ſale, a new veſſel on the ſtocks, double deck'd, about 100 tons, might be launched in 14 days, for which he would take country or *Weſt-India* produce. Alſo, *Barbados*, *St. Kitt's*, *Nevis* and *Jamaica* rum, *Muſcovado* ſugar, molaſſes, coffee, pimenta, ginger, *Madeira* wine, bottled beer, *&c. &c. &c.*

AS I find myſelf very infirm, and not able to carry on buſineſs, I intend to move as ſoon as I can ſettle my affairs, and have for ſale the following articles; one lot with a very good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, and all convenient out houſes, in *York* town, adjoining Mr. *David Jamieſon*'s two lots, with a large ſtable and chair houſe on them; one new convenient ſtore-houſe, near the town wharf; and one warehouſe at the water ſide; two lots and houſes at *Glouceſter*, on one of them a large warehouſe, 40 by 20, and ſhedded with a good ſail loft; one ſloop of about 1800 buſhels burthen, well fitted, and ready to take in a cargo; with a nine hhd. flat, and ſeveral valuable water Negroes, one of them an extraordinary good ſailmaker. I have alſo about three hundred pounds worth of dry goods, lately imported, which I would ſell with or without the above ſtore, ſituated near the town wharf. Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber in *York* town.

JOHN THOMPSON.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Mr.* Samuel Apperſon, *deceaſed, on the 7th day of* September *next, at* Charles City *court-houſe, being court day, to the higheſt bidder*,

A VALUABLE tract of land in *Charles City* county, containing three hundred acres, more or leſs, well known by the name of the *Poplar Spring*; it is in good order for cropping. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the land by applying to Mr. *Brazure Williams*, or Mr. *David Thompſon*, who live near the ſaid land. The time of payment will be agreed on the day of ſale, the purchaſers giving bond and good ſecurity to

JOHN APPERSON, Exr.

To be SOLD *or* LEASED,

A VALUABLE tract of well watered LAND, containing between 1000 and 1200 acres. It is exceeding fine for planting and farming, as it has a great proportion of rich improvable meadow ground on it; and moſt of the land uncleared. It lies within 8 or 9 miles of the flouriſhing trading towns of *Fredericksburg* and *Falmouth*; where a planter or farmer may find a ready market for every thing that he can raiſe; and within 7 miles of Mr. JAMES HUNTER's forge and merchant mill; and ſtill nearer to Meſſrs. *Woodrow & Nelſon*'s merchant mill. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Gowry Waugh* in *Stafford* county, or the ſubſcriber in *Weſtmoreland*.

GEORGE TURBERVILLE.

SENT to me in a miſtake, from on board the *Theodorick*, Captain *Hugh Wylie*, from *London*, a ſmall box. It contains medicines, and is marked M C, ſtores. The owner may have it of me, in *Williamſburg*, on paying the charge of advertiſing.

ALEX. CRAIG.

Fredericksburg, Auguſt 9, 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to Mr. *William Straban*, late a reſident in this town, that we the ſubſcribers are properly authorized to receive ſuch debts, and grant acquittances for the ſame; and as all payments made on account of the ſaid *Straban* to any other perſon, except ourſelves, will be illegal, we give this notice, that none may pretend ignorance. Thoſe concerned, who incline to inſpect their accounts, or have them adjuſted, may ſee the books on applying to

HENRY MITCHELL,
JAMES DUNCANSON.

TAKEN up in *New-Kent* county, a bright bay mare, about 5 years old, 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a white ſpot in her forehead, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, no brand perceivable, paces ſlow, and gallops well. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

EDENTON, *July 22, 1768.*

To be SOLD *at public vendue, for ready money, at the late dwelling-houſe of* Francis Corbin, *Eſq; deceaſed, on* Tueſday *the 20th of* September *next*,

ALL the houſhold & kitchen furniture of the ſaid *Francis Corbin*; alſo a valuable collection of books; and ſundry very likely country born

SLAVES.

All perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in before the day of ſale, that ſufficient may be ſold to diſcharge them.

JEAN CORBIN, Adminiſtx.

COMMITTED from JAMES CITY priſon to the public gaol in *Williamſburg*, a *Mundingo* Negro man ſlave, named PETER; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, about 35 years old, has on an oznabrig ſhirt, cotton waiſtcoat, and *Virginia* cotton breeches; and has ſeveral ſcars on his forehead and breaſt, occaſioned by the yaws. He ſays he belongs to JAMES TAYLOR, of *South-Carolina*, formerly belonged to *Thomas Kemp* of *Glouceſter*, and ſold to *Robert Crawley*, who ſold him to the ſaid JAMES TAYLOR. The owner may have him, on proving his property, and paying charges, as the law directs.

EDWARD WESTMORE, K. P. G.

STOLEN, or ſtrayed, about a week ago, from *Fredericksburg*, a ſtrong, well made, ſprightly POINTER. He is of a whitiſh colour, with large brown ſpots; and, having been but very lately imported from *England*, ſtill has many ſpots of tar on him, contracted on board the ſhip. He anſwers to the name of *Sancho*, and had round his neck a collar, on which my name was inſcribed. As it is probable ſome waterman carried him off, who (as he can be of no uſe to them) will moſt likely expoſe him to ſale; ſhould he be offered to any Gentleman, it is not doubted but that proper notice will be taken of him: And, whoever will bring him either to Capt. *Weedon* in *Fredericksburg*, or to me in *Caroline*, ſhall receive a reward of TEN SHILLINGS, with thanks.

JONATHAN BOUCHER.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Auguſta* county, near the ſtone meeting-houſe, an *Engliſh* convict ſervant man, named JOHN KEATTING, an old ſoldier, formerly under the command of Colonel *Stephen*, about 5 feet and a half high; has ſhort fair hair, had on when he went away, a felt hat half-worn, a coarſe whitiſh coloured cloth jacket with ſleeves, coarſe ſhirt, and ſhort wide trowſers, new ſhoes and buckles, the latter not fellows. Whoever apprehends, takes up, and ſecures the ſaid ſervant man, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by

ROBERT STEVENSON.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 9. 1768.

ON Saturday the 20th inſtant, will be ſold in lots, on the premiſes, the well known piece of land, called the WATERING PLACE, within a mile of the town. The time of payment will be made known at the day of ſale, by the executors of JACOB ELLIGOOD, deceaſed.

KING & QUEEN, *July 20, 1768.*

I INTEND for BRITAIN ſoon.

ROBERT HAMBLETON.

TAKEN up in *Dinwiddie*, on *Cock's* Road, 3 miles below the *Butterwood Springs*, a dark grey mare, 4 feet 5 inches high; ſhe was with foal when ſhe came; had on a middle ſized bell, branded on the near buttock with a heart; and is 8 or 9 years old. Poſted and appraiſed to 5l.

PETER STAINBECK.

Juſt Publiſh'd,
And to be Sold at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE *in* Williamſburg,

THE
VIRGINIA
ALMANACK,
For the Year of our Lord 1769,
BEING THE FIRST
After *Biſſextile* or *Leap-Year*.

TAKEN up in *Middleſex* county, a ſorrel horſe colt, neither docked nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 15s.

WILLIAM CHONING.

On Monday *the 5th day of* September *next, being* Prince William *court day, will be expoſed to ſale in the town of* Dumfries,

A TRACT of rich level LAND, in the ſaid county, on the waters of *Occoquan* and *Potowmack*, belonging to the ſubſcriber, and well known by the name of *Linton's Neck*. It contains about three hundred acres, is oppoſite to the town of *Colcheſter*, 9 miles from *Dumfries*, and 18 from *Alexandria*. The land is truly rich and good, and fit for farming and planting. The title is indiſputable, and free from intail. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN LINTON.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD *by the Printer hereof*,

The NORTH-CAROLINA
ALMANACK
For the Year of our LORD, 1769.

N. B. Merchants, and others, may be ſupplied with this Almanack, in any quantity, by applying to Mr. *William Scarbrough* in EDENTON.

To be SOLD *at private ſale, at any time when conveniency ſuits*,

MY PLANTATION in *Goochland* county, whereon I now live, conſiſting of two hundred and ſeventy-five acres of land, whereon is a very good dwelling-houſe, 40 feet by 38; a very good kitchen, and all neceſſary out-houſes, almoſt new, and in good repair. The ſaid plantation is pleaſantly ſituated, convenient to court-houſe, church and mill. It is a very convenient place for a ſtore or public houſe. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder, for the time of payment, will be agreed on at the day of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, or *John Daniel Coleman*, who lives near the ſaid place.

JOHN SMITH HUST.

Lancaſter county, JULY 30.

RUN away from Capt. JOHN WILLIAMS, of *Northumberland* county, the latter end of *May* laſt, a Negro man named *Curry Tuxent*, about 50 years of age, by trade a carpenter and cooper, he is a tall ſlim black fellow, about 6 feet high, has loſt moſt of his upper fore teeth, talks very faſt and ſmooth; he carried with him carpenters and coopers tools, by which he will expect to paſs as a freeman. It is thought he is gone towards JAMES river, after a parcel of Negroes lately purchaſed by Sir *Peyton Skipwith* from the eſtate of *Robert Briſtow*, Eſq; Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have five pounds reward, paid by

RICHARD EDWARDS.

RUN away from a quarter, belonging to the eſtate of Col. *Carter Burwell*, deceaſed, in *Prince William* county, *Bull Run*, ſome time in May laſt, a Negro man ſlave named JOHNNY, and often goes by the name of JOHN TURNER; he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and is about 40 years old. The ſaid Negro had been ſeen ſome time ago in *Middleſex* county, by *Chriſtopher Robinſon*, Eſq; who informed the ſubſcriber, that the ſaid Negro had got a paſs from ſome perſon, which prevented him from taking the fellow up; he is a cunning ſenſible fellow, and may endeavour to impoſe upon others with his paſs, or may endeavour to make his eſcape out of the colony. Whoever apprehends and conveys him to the overſeer, at the quarter he left at *Bull Run*, or to the ſubſcriber, at *Martin's Hundred*, in *James City* county, ſhall have forty ſhillings reward; or if taken out of the colony, four pounds.

WILLIAM GRAVES.

STRAYED away from *Williamſburg*, about a month ago, a bay horſe about 14 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock, not very plain, with a B, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, is a natural pacer, and has a roached mane and bob tail. Whoever delivers him to the Printer hereof, ſhall have ten ſhillings reward.

TAKEN up in *Orange* county, near *Coleman*'s ordinary, a ſorrel horſe about 4 feet 7 inches high, branded on the near buttock LM; he has a ſtar in his forehead, and ſnip on his noſe, one hind foot white, and part of the other, ſome ſaddle ſpots, a hanging mane, ſprig tail, and trots chiefly. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Old Point Comfort, Auguſt 1.

THE ſubſcriber hereof intends to *Europe* by the firſt opportunity; all perſons who have claims againſt him are deſired to take notice.

WILLIAM BROWN.

I HAVE for SALE, three thousand four hundred and fifty acres of good LAND, lying on *Banister* river in *Pittsylvania* county, about 4 miles from the court-house. If any person should be inclinable to purchase the whole, or any part, they may see the land by applying to Mr. *William Pig*, who lives adjoining of it; and the terms may be known by applying to me, in *New Kent*.

RICHARD CHAMBERLAYNE.

Occoquan Furnace, *July* 16.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the *Occoquan* furnace, in *Prince William* county, on the 14th instant, a country born Negro man named *Billie*, the property of the Hon. *John Tayloe*, Esq; he is a very well set fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, chews tobacco, can play on a violin, which he carried away with him, and is by trade a ship-carpenter, had on and with him, when he went away, a black cotton velvet jacket, two white shirts, one pair of brown and one pair of check linen trowsers, an old fine hat bound round the brim with black tape, two pair of shoes, with plated buckles. He was lately brought from *Carolina*, where, by virtue of a forged pass that some good natured person had wrote for him, he had travelled without much interruption, and very possibly may prevail on some other of his acquaintance to forge another, to assist him in prosecuting his intended scheme of getting to *South-Carolina*, where he expects to be free. Whoever takes up the said slave, and brings him to the said furnace, shall receive a reward of five pounds, if taken in *Virginia*; and ten pounds if taken any where out of it.

THOMAS LAWSON.

Richmond county, *July* 14.

RUN away about the 20th of *May* last, an *East-India Indian*, named *Thomas Greenwich*; he is a well made fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, wears his own hair, which is long and black, has a thin visage, a very sly look, and a remarkable set of fine white teeth. A reward of 40*s.* will be paid the person who delivers him to the subscriber, besides what the law allows. WILLIAM COLSTON.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 10th of *June* last, a Negro fellow called CAJAH, of a yellow complexion, a downcast look, his voice sounds as if coming out of a hollow tree. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, and well made, is a very slovenly fellow, reads and writes very well. I am apprehensive he will endeavour to make his escape from the colony. Whoever conveys him to me in *King William* county, shall be well rewarded.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

JULY 20, 1768.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's plantation, in *Amelia* county, on *Leath's* creek, a dark bay horse, about 7 years old, branded on the near buttock o. Whoever delivers him to me, at *Blandford*, or to *John Watkins*, overseer on the plantation, shall receive 20*s.* reward.

PETER RANDOLPH BLAND

Fredericksburg, *July* 20, 1768.

THE subscriber intending to *Britain* next spring, will give up to Mr. *William Reid*, on the 10th day of *September* next, the charge of the store in *Fredericksburg*, of which he has had the direction for several years, on account of Messrs. *Andrew Cochrane, Wm. Cuninghame*, & Co. merchants in *Glasgow*. He requests the favour that those who have accounts with him, may make it their business to come and have them settled as soon as in their power, that, if not discharged, the balances may be ascertained by specialty, being desirous of obviating all disputes that might arise with his successor on his transactions.

The store will be carried on to its usual extent by Mr. *Reid*, who is well known to most of my customers; and the same indulgence will be given by him as has been customary. JOHN STEWART.

THE subscriber can be well recommended as capable of managing any Gentleman's business as a steward, but being engaged as manager of Col. *Moore's* forge, he cannot without danger of injury to that concern, go in search of employment for another year. If any Gentleman therefore is in want of such a steward, and will favour him with a line to be sent to the said forge, near *Todd's Bridge*, in *King and Queen*, he will immediately wait on them.

JOHN ELLIS.

To be SOLD, *on* Thursday *the 25th of* August *inst. at the late dwelling-house of* JOHN ROBINSON, *Esq; deceased, in* King & Queen *county*,

ALL his HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, a quantity of fashionable plate, china, &c. Likewise his coach and horses. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers for all articles above twenty shillings value, on giving bond, with good security. And some time this fall, a number of slaves belonging to that estate, will be sold on short credit, of which further notice will hereafter be given by

EDMUND PENDLETON, PETER LYONS, } Adm*rs*.

A SCHEME *of a*

LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of nine hundred pounds, to make a road over the mountain to the warm and hot springs in Augusta *county.*

1 Prize of	£ 1600	is	£ 1000
2 - - of - -	500	is	1000
4 - - of - -	250	is	1000
5 - - of - -	100	is	500
50 - - of - -	50	is	2500
62 Prizes.			£ 6000
4938 Blanks.			
6000 Tickets at 20*s.*			£ 6000

15 *per cent.* to be deducted from the Prizes.

The said LOTTERY will be drawn at *Fredericksburg*, under the management and direction of Messrs. *Charles Dick, Charles Yates, John Stewart, Henry Mitchell* and *John Glassell*, of whom tickets may be had.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 6, 1768.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raising Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out by the managers or any six of them, towards building a new church in the town of *Fredericksburg*, and in the purchase of an organ for the said church.

1 Prize of	£ 500	is	£ 500
2 - - - - -	250	each -	500
4 - - - - -	100	- -	400
8 - - - - -	50	- -	400
8 - - - - -	25	- -	200
10 - - - - -	10	- - -	100
180 - - - - -	5	- -	900
213 Prizes. - - - - - - -			3000
2787 Blanks.			
3000 Tickets, at 20*s.* each, - -			3000
£. 15 out of the 100, to be deducted from the prizes, is - - - - -			450

The said Lottery will certainly be drawn on the 28th of *December* next, (being the day after St. *John's*) at the town-house in *Fredericksburg*, under the direction of *Mann Page, Fielding Lewis, Charles Dick, Roger Dixon, Joseph Jones, Hugh Mercer, James Mercer, Charles Washington, Lewis Willis, George Weedon, Charles Yates*, and *Francis Thornton*, Gentlemen, or any six or more who can attend. Tickets may be had of the said Gentlemen, if bespoke in time. Prizes not demanded within six months after their publication in the *Virginia Gazette*, will be deemed as generously given to promote the above purposes, and will then be applied accordingly by the managers aforenamed.

RUN away from the subscriber in *Goochland* county, last *July*, a tall, slim, black, *Virginia* born fellow, named DICK, about 35 years of age, who has a surly look, and remarkable red eyes; had the usual cloathing of labouring Negroes, and is supposed to be harboured in *Middlesex* county, where he formerly lived. He is very sensible, and will endeavour to impose on the public, and pass for a freeman. I have lately been informed that he intends to leave the colony, therefore I must intreat of all commanders of vessels, and others, if such a person should offer his service, they will have him secured, and delivered to the subscriber, who will pay five pounds reward.

LEONARD PRICE.

To be SOLD *or* RENTED, *on the most reasonable terms, and entered on immediately*,

THE houses and lots in the town of *Blandford*, upon *Appamattox* river, late in the possession of Mr. *Peter Randolph Bland*, but now the property of *Theoderick Munford*. For terms apply to Dr. *Theoderick Bland*, in *Blandford*.

Chesterfield county, *July* 4, 1768.

WHEREAS *Anne Moore* was lately a prisoner in the gaol of this county, charged with felony; and whereas the said *Anne* was examined by a court held for that purpose, it was considered by the said court that she should be sent to the public gaol for a further trial; but the said *Anne Moore* having had convulsion fits on and before her examination, it was ordered by the said court that some person should be employed to take care of her, until she could be removed to the public gaol; but the said prisoner found means to make her escape out of the prison, through the neglect of the person employed to take care of her; therefore all persons are desired to retake the said *Anne Moore*, and to convey her to the gaol of this county, to be removed to the public gaol for a further trial. The said *Anne Moore* is between 25 and 30 years of age, middle sized, of a fair complexion, and had on a callico gown, striped petticoat, and a ruffled shift; the rest of her apparel I do not remember, and I suppose she may change it, as she has other cloaths with her.

JOHN ARCHER, D. Sheriff.

To be SOLD *on very reasonable terms, altogether or in parcels, and may be entered upon next Fall*,

THREE thousand six hundred and four acres of well timbered and watered land, lying on both sides *Meherrin* river, in the counties of *Lunenburg* and *Mecklenburg*, about 75 miles from *Petersburg*, great part of which is very fine tobacco land, and on the rest there is an excellent range for stock. Any person inclinable to purchase, may be shewn the same, by applying to *William Naish* on the premises. For terms enquire of Col. *Archibald Cary*, in *Chesterfield* county, Mr. *Bathurst Skelton*, in *Charles City*, Mr. *Thomas Fleming, William Fleming*, or the subscriber, in *Cumberland* county.

tf SUSANNA FLEMING.

Pittsylvania, *April* 8, 1768.

A SCHEME

For disposing of (by way of Lottery) the several valuable tracts of LAND *that are below mentioned, belonging to the subscriber.*

Contents of the Prizes.

	No.	Val. £.
A TRACT of 100 acres of land, 40 acres of which are good low grounds, on *Roanoke* river, in *Mecklenburg* county, with an established ferry belonging to it; and also 700 acres on *Neuse* river, *North Carolina*; about 200 acres thereof very good low grounds, and the high land very good.	1	500
A tract of 950 acres in *Amherst* county, on *Stoval's* creek, being fine tobacco land, and within 3 or four miles of *Stoval's* ferry, on *James* river, from whence tobacco, &c. are transported to market down by water.	1	250
A tract of 300 acres on the said *Stoval's* creek, adjoining the last-mentioned tract, being also extraordinary good tobacco land.	1	120
A tract of 361 acres on *Stoval's* creek aforesaid, being also good tobacco land.	1	80
A tract of 357 acres on the south side of *Roanoke*, in *Mecklenburg*, being kind free land, and tolerable good for tobacco.	1	80
An entry of 640 acres of good land, on *Fall* creek, near the *Neuse* tract.	1	50
A tract of 400 acres on *Stoval's* creek, adjoining the other tracts on the said creek.	1	20
A prize to be paid in cash, out of the produce of the lottery.	1	75
Twenty five at £. 5, to be paid as aforesaid.	25	125
33 Prizes, - - -		£. 1300
227 Blanks, - - -		
260 Tickets at £. 5. - -		£. 1300

Those that purchase tickets are only required to give their bonds for the money, payable when the lottery is drawn, which is to be on *Monday* the 24th day of *October* next, at the *Rocky Ridge*, under the management of *Clement Read, Isaac Read, Paul Carrington, Matthew Marable, Robert Munford* of *Mecklenburg, Henry Delony, David Garland, William Taylor, John Winn, David Mason, Gray Briggs, John Belling, William Cabell, Joseph Cabell, Alexander Trent, Peterfield Trent, Thomas Jefferson* of *Albemarle*, and *George Robertson* of *Chesterfield*, Gentlemen, who will be impowered to execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers, and of whom tickets may be had, also at both the Printing-Offices, and of the subscriber. 7m GEORGE JEFFERSON.

MAY 16, 1768.

ON *Monday* the 9th instant, came into this port, a schooner of about forty tons burthen, which, from the testimony of two seamen belonging thereto, and the confession of one *Henry Dunn*, alias *Price*, late mate thereof, but who has since absconded, appears to have been run away with by said *Dunn*, from port *Beaufort*, in *South-Carolina*. She had on board about 500 bushels of *Indian* corn, sundry plantation utensils, such as broad hoes, axes, whip-saws, hand mill-stones, &c. and two Negroes, which the said *Dunn* had disposed of before the fraud was discovered. The vessel is said to be the property of Capt. *Robert Orr*, of *South-Carolina*. The owner is desired to make speedy application for said vessel, as she may suffer great injury from the worm, if continued any length of time in the river.

J: AMBLER, Collector of Port YORK.

Care is taken of the vessel and cargo.

TO BE SOLD,

UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, near the *Double Top Mountain* in *Culpeper* county, late the property of Mr. *John Rootes* in *Gloucester* county. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. *Roger Dixon*, in *Fredericksburg*, who is impowered to agree. The land will be laid off in lots if desired, and credit till the 1st day of *October*, on giving bond with good security.

WHEREAS I have a large quantity of good land for sale, in *Bedford* and *Pittsylvania* counties, both high and low grounds, from ten pounds price to thirty; amongst which are about 5000 acres, which I am authorized to sell for Col. *Archibald Cary*, on *Goose* creek, and *Wolf* creek. It is well timber'd, and well water'd, and one of the best places in our county for range. Any person inclinable to purchase, may see the land, by applying to their humble servant, near *Bedford* court-house.

6m. WILLIAM MEAD.

Feb. 10, 1768.

To be SOLD *at private* SALE,

SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND in *Charles City*, pleasantly situate on *James* river; 4 acres of land, with a water grist mill, on *Mayser's* creek, in the same county; and two thousand acres of land in *Halifax* county; they will be sold altogether, or divided into lots, as may best suit the purchasers. These lands were the estate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his trustees) for the benefit of his creditors. As a sale of these lands has been before advertised, but not effected; it may not be improper, to assure the public, that an absolute disposal of them is now intended; and that we shall be ready at all times to receive proposals for the whole, or any part thereof. Mr. *John Christian* (who lives thereon) will shew the land in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH,
JAMES BELSCHES,
JERMAN BAKER.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY

FOR disposing of one hundred and forty-six LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the river, which have been sold, not being less than £. 20, which is far below what was given for several near the river.

	lots	value £.	rents £.
Inspection at *Page's*, 5 lots at 12 years purchase,	-	840	70
Do. *Crutchfield's*, 6 lots at do.	-	720	60
		1560	130
Lots improved, each half acre, at £. 20 -	135	2700	
		4260	130
137 Prizes. - - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 Tickets at £. 10 each,	-	4000	

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr. *Anthony Hay's* in *Williamsburg*, as soon as the tickets are disposed of. Those who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing, may give bond to carry interest from that time. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson*, and *Jerman Baker*, Esqrs; managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber. MANN PAGE.

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NUMBER 119.

SUPPLEMENT to the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1768.

Belle-Ville, in *Richmond*, Auguſt 12, 1768.

Mr. RIND,

A CURIOUS performance having appeared in your paper of the 21ſt ult. directed to me: I am conſtrained to trouble your preſs with the following anſwer, by the direction of the ſage adviſer; that is, to anſwer a fool according to his folly, leſt he be wiſe in his own conceit; *as alſo to ſatisfy the public of ſome enormous miſtakes in that piece. And as the inſult is general, and ſtrikes deeply at our happy church eſtabliſhment, I muſt deſire you will publiſh it as ſoon as poſſible, that my brethren of the clergy may prevent their pulpits from being abuſed by frantic innovators. I am,*

SIR, Your humble ſervant,

J. WM. GIBERNE.

To the Irreverend Mr. JAMES WADDELL, *in Lancaſter.*

MEEK AND MODEST SIR,

YOUR public letter to me in Mr. *Rind*'s Gazette, was received with all the reſpect ſo extraordinary a performance deſerved.—And while I am happy, Sir, in the notice you take of me, and ſubſcribing yourſelf my *friend*, I can but declare my gratitude through the ſame public channel; and thank you for all your *amicitial* recommendations therein. While I admire your diction ſo becoming the *Gentleman* and *Chriſtian*, I know not how ſufficiently to applaud the *candour* and *moderation* ſo diſtinguiſhing the *pure* in *ſpirit*; for as nothing can exceed the former, ſo the virtues of the latter, thus cordially given, are far beyond even the ſublime precepts of chriſtianity. You may perhaps ſuſpect the honeſty of theſe acknowledgments, but as I ſhall endeavour to return your friendſhip, and ſet you right in ſome material (I hope not wilful) miſtakes of your curious production, it will, at the ſame time it obviates ſuch a ſuſpicion, be the moſt ſenſible proof of my ſincerity herein, to a perſon of your penetration.

In the firſt place, it is my opinion, that it would have been more to your credit to have ſubmitted to the miſrepreſentations of the prejudice and arrogance you mention (while you could have perſuaded your *ſtated* hearers and friends to have thought them falſe charges) than to have them verified to your *diſhonour* and *confuſion*.—As whatever I have preached, or ſaid, I ſhall fully juſtify whenever I am decently called upon, ſo in the particulars of your epiſtle, I ſhall ſhew them to be ſo very repugnant to what you would deduce from them, that it would have been *no miſtaken prudence* in you to have confided in their ſuppoſed fallacy, rather than be mortified with your own conſummate aſſurance, (if you have any virtue left) and the detection of your informers in regard to my ſermon.—Falſhood often marches in the front, but truth follows in the rear.

You write, that, "as a member of civil ſociety, you "are protected while you behave well, by the laws of "your country; and, as a Preſbyterian Miniſter, you "diſcharge the duties of your office under the ſame "protection." But, good Sir, was you really diſcharging the duties of a *Preſbyterian* Miniſter when you ſtole into my pulpit, under a pretended invitation? Or can the laws protect you in ſo audacious a proceeding? Who did you receive your invitation from? Was there any Juſtice of the Peace, or Veſtryman, or Church-Warden preſent, or even principal inhabitant?—Or could they have given you permiſſion had they been there? It would not have been in my power to have done it, tho' I have the honour of the rectory. Nor was the attempt, I believe, ever made before by any Preſbyterian, or ſectary, that was not epiſcopally ordained.

What have you to do with churches without the lawful appointment? Shall the preacher againſt church ordinances, and her rites and ceremonies, and whom ſhe excludes from her holy ſacrament, dare to intrude into her pulpit, againſt the canons, and thoſe very laws in which you boaſt your protection?—Nor could a few poor people, ignorant of your right, and their bare conſent, extorted by ſycophancy, authorize you to offend the eſtabliſhment, by preaching where you are denied acceſs, both by the civil and eccleſiaſtic law.—And tho' it may be attended with no other effect among my people, than the *contempt* it deſerves, yet I truſt the future conſequences of ſuch like attempts, will be duly conſidered by the magiſtrate, who is engaged to ſupport our happy eſtabliſhment in church and ſtate. Perhaps you may not know, that all diſſenters are ſubject to the eccleſiaſtical courts at home; and perhaps you may be as ignorant of the power here, to reſtrain ſuch abuſes as forfeit the indulgences of toleration, given for peace ſake to your infirmities and cauſeleſs exceptions. Thus, Sir, in your own words, is the "condemnation by the "voice of Kings, and by all the Lords ſpiritual of "*Great-Britain*," fallen on your own pate: And ſo will all your concluſions lead very oppoſitely to what you deſigned them. You may indeed expect, among the bleſſings of this colony, to be *protected*, as you ſay, "while you *behave well* as a member of civil ſociety;" but, with ſubmiſſion, I think you cannot *reaſonably* rely on it, when you *violate* that toleration under which you act, and become a *nuiſance* to it. So far from being unpleaſing to me that you ſhould conſider yourſelf upon a *level* with your fellow ſubjects, I am only diſpleaſed you ſhould *put* it yourſelf *above* them, in a place that ought to be held ſacred to *other purpoſes*. Your eſteemed friend Mr. W---ſ---d was ordained both deacon and prieſt; but when he left the church for the conventicle, and the manly demonſtrations of reaſon for the whinings of the Tabernacle, no orthodox Miniſter would afterwards admit him into their churches as a preacher.—And if that arch-ſchiſmatick was rejected, even with the powers of epiſcopal ordination, how could you pretend ſo loftily with no powers at all? If owlets (or moon-lights) will not be hooted at, they ſhould keep cloſe within the tree, and not perch upon the upper boughs in an *unfledged* ſtate. But, you write, that in my pulpit, "you was the advocate of virtue, and friend "of chriſtianity, and reflected on no one."—What pity it is, you *ſo ſoon* fell from that behaviour! What pity it is, you ſhould not be the *ſame good man* when you *write* as when you preach! I remember a ſaying in *Tully*, that no man *envies* the worth and virtues of another, that hath *any* of his *own* to truſt to; and had you, Sir, had a *ſuitable dependance* on that virtue and chriſtianity you ſo much boaſt of, you would not have arraigned my deficiency therein, or thrown out thoſe malevolent inſinuations ſo contrary to both. But as *ſpiritual pride* is the characteriſtick of your ſect, ſo was you in the ſame unhappy condition with the *vaunting* Phariſee, recorded for your humiliation—God, I thank thee, I am not as other men are,—"Profane contemners "of the ſabbath," or even as this *ill-mannerly Parſon*, —*I am* an *advocate* of *virtue* and *friend* of *chriſtianity!* How *ſerenely* does the *happy* hypocrite dip his pen in *gall*, and exalt his own righteouſneſs! Permit me, Mr. Phariſee, while I "ſmite upon my breaſt, ſay-"ing God be merciful to me a ſinner," to recommend our Saviour's moral declaration in the parable, to *your future conduct*, for it was ſpoke unto "certain that "*truſted* in themſelves that they were righteous, and "deſpiſed others." If an external garb of religion would gain a man *admiſſion* into *Heaven*, yours would do tolerably well, but as there is no getting there in *maſquerade*, you muſt have recourſe to better qualifications than ſelf-ſufficient merit; for write ever ſo piouſly, we all know there is more of true religion *in one good action*, than in a thouſand good words.—When the *form* of godlineſs ſhall avail without the power of it, then may hypocriſy *paſs* for ſincerity, and *Phariſaiſm* for the *moſt refined* chriſtianity.—But theſe chimeras are taught in ſome other ſchool than that of *Chriſt*'s.—In that ſchool where *ignorance entologically* dreams, and the counterfeit impreſſions of the Holy Spirit, like a ſerpent concealed under the ſign of the croſs, lurks to deceive the unwary, and poiſon the rational powers.

You ſay, "I repreſent you as a compoſition of all "ſects, and like a cowardly boy would rather waſte my "paſſion by calling you pick-pocket, dark-lanthorn, "moon-light, and enthuſiaſt, than riſk a battle." As to the firſt, if the *different tenets* of your votaries or devotees, and of thoſe ſeveral unhappy diſtracted objects that have been under my cure, will not prove the *heterogeneous* compoſition, your concomitancy with Mr. W---ſ---d will ſufficiently do it; tho' in the alliance, he deſpiſes the name of *Newlight* or Preſbyterian, as much as you do *Mahometan* or *Methodiſt*.—But even the Preſbyterian ſect diſowns you, with the appellation of *ſeceder*. As to *pick-pocket* and *dark-lanthorn*, tho' I muſt own they are very ſuitable epithets to ſome late tranſactions in the *ſubſcription affair*, yet believe me, never came from me in thoſe terms; tho' they might perhaps be deduced from ſome of my ſentiments, without any great fertility of genius.—*Moon-light* is a name of great ſignificancy; it aroſe ſentimentally, "That as "religious knowledge was like the light of the ſun, "men *working* by it, ſo a *naked* knowledge was like the "light of the *moon*, for men *dreamt* by it."—The ſentiment is anonymous, but entirely at your ſervice on an *improving* conſideration; eſpecially as you ſo greatly miſtook in your definition of the word; for I really never thought you *ſhone*, even with a *derivative light*.—As to *enthuſiaſm*, what can ſhew it more than the *inſania*; i. e. the conſecration of every *whim*, and the ſacrifice of human reaſon to the preſtiges of a lying ſpirit, and ridiculous inſpirations? Theſe are names too well applied to be called *nick-names*, as you term them; they very properly belong to you with that of *calumniator major*—a *nick-name* indeed, for it is the *Devil's own*. I do not know what you mean by "waſting my paſſion "rather than riſking a battle."—You know I am of the church *militant*;—and be aſſured, always ready to tear off the maſk from ſeduction, and to laſh the bedlamite, whenever he *expoſes* his *breech ſo bare* as you have done.

As I am determined for this once to anſwer your letter fully, having been ſo very ſedulous in the compilation of it; I muſt now deny your charge of attempting to ſully the reputation of your *ſtated* hearers and friends as you call them.—I know but one of them in the whole pariſh; and had he kept himſelf within the bounds of decorum, he would not have *expoſed* his *weakneſs*:—Nor can he do it *more*, than by the prepoſterous methods he takes to gain a party in the pariſh; and being *your ſtated hearer*.—And had neither he nor you, troubled the congregation under my immediate charge, with your new-fangled conceits, *we* had been *more eaſy*, and you left to the ſighing adoration of your deluded admirers. You aſk, "Whether I uſe ſuch weak and unhandſome "methods to prevent my pariſhioners coming to hear "you, from a perſuaſion it would hurt their character?" In regard to their *ſenſe*, I think it would. You aſk again, "Whether I think your doctrine or example "endangers their happineſs?" I anſwer, No, Sir, neither your doctrine or example will, I hope, ever endanger the happineſs of thoſe, who are taught to *reject* the *one*, and *deſpiſe* the *other*. And tho' they may be competent judges of their eternal welfare, yet while I am their paſtor, I ſhall ever remind them of the 15th and 16th verſes of the laſt chapter of their divine teacher's ſermon on the Mount, whenever you appear among them. As to their being obliged to "*pay* me, "and not to *hear me*;"—They know they are in duty bound to do both; and are *too wiſe* to neglect either.

In your next paragraph, you "underſtand a hue and "cry was directed in one of my Sunday orations, to "apprehend a certain, *&c.* and to bring the vagrant to "*George Jerker*'s, at the public whipping-poſt, *&c.* "and that you think it was not fit to make a part of a "ſermon, and could not be connected with the text "without profaneneſs in the author, *&c.*" But where muſt all your elaborate reproach fall, when I aſſure you, your intelligencer is a falſe one, as the above recital made no part of my ſermon; and was only in an advertiſement I intended to have publiſhed on the firſt hearing of your audacity. The diſcourſes I preached on your intruſion, are now in the hands of my pariſhioners, to the confuſion of your informer, who is I ſuppoſe your *ſtated hearer*; and more uſed to *woes* and *cries* in *your* meeting-houſe, than in *my* church. When you are pleaſed, good Sir, thus to ſpend your babbling, like a bad hound upon a falſe ſcent, and delight to diſhonour the prieſthood, you are ſurely in the ſame ſituation with thoſe you mentioned, who offered ſtrange fire before the Lord. And as to your famous reſurrection;—if *itinerancy* is not in the *Lancaſhian* ſtrain, old Sancho was much miſtaken.—And, however witty you may think yourſelf about the Æolian family, *who* can be more intimately deſcended from it, than the *puritanic whiners?* My pariſhioners are extremely obliged to you for "clearing them of the reproachful indecency of laugh-"ing in church;" and could you as eaſily clear yourſelf of falſe aſſertions, you would do a more neceſſary work. I never charged them with laughing, or ever made uſe of the word;—people may be diverted with a *jargoniſt* without any apparent ribibility.—And, if they were grave, it was more from cuſtom (to revert your own expreſſion) than out of reſpect to you. Indeed, Sir, there is not, I believe, a more *reſpectful* and *attentive* auditory in the colony, when they are free from ſuperſtitious viſionaries.—And as I always thought it an *ill ſign* to ſee the fox lick the lambs, you ſhall have as little to do with them as poſſible.

I have ſo carefully peruſed the canons you recommend, that I cannot find one word of your pretended quotation in the 53d, in thoſe I have, which are of 1603. As to my being an *example* to the people, I cannot ſhew them a better one, than in the expoſition of your deteſtable principles, to *avoid your ſores*. Your recommending thoſe canons you daily infringe, is ſo like ſpitting in your own face, that while I bluſhed for you in the peruſal of them, I could not help laughing at your climbing to the 53d, without gathering any thing;—as the higher the *ape goes* the *more* he *ſhews* his *tail*. Indeed, my friend, I regard this abuſive canonick diſpoſition of yours, very little more than the barking of my neighbour Pridham's *one ear'd cur*, whoſe *yelping* behaviour reſembles you in many inſtances; tho' I do not mean to *degrade* the poor brute in a compariſon, for Sherlock has ſaid it, that "a *brute without reaſon*, is a much *more honourable* "creature than a brute with it." The *ſting* of a reproach lies in the *truth* of it; and I am happy that my character cannot ſuffer but by falſe and oblique inſinuations:—Nor will they ever give me further concern, than the prejudice they may create in the minds of *weak* and *credulous people*. But while I hope my character is too well eſtabliſhed among my pariſhioners, to be depreciated by any agent of Satan's (who cannot receive a lame *waddling* gueſt more worthy of him than yourſelf) ſo I hope their eſteem will be *preſerved* by the *ſame conduct* which has hitherto *obtained* it. And be aſſured, Sir, that while I endeavour to ſtate aright the grounds of the Chriſtian hope to them, and the terms of their ſalvation, I ſhall ever think it my duty (from the particular relation I bear to them) to expoſe with my lateſt breath, that ſyſtem, whoſe tenets are deſtructive to, and ſubverſive of, the principles of that holy religion I am ordained to teach:—"With all faithful dili-"gence to baniſh and drive away all erroneous and "*ſtrange* doctrines," are the expreſs words of my ordination promiſe. It was this that enforced the expediency of my late conduct; and in this conſiſts my *duty* to *God*, my *charge*, and *myſelf*, however ſpeciouſly you may arraign it. In this letter, I have entered into no particulars of your *moon-light vagaries*; tho' to *name* them only would be to *confute* them. And if ſome of the *ſalt* thrown from the pulpit, has touched any raw or *ulcerous* part of *your ſores*, I wiſh it may be for their *healing*. And remember (for it is no trivial conſideration) that whatever pernicious endeavours you make uſe of, to *alienate* the good-will which my people bear to my miniſtry, you will ſeverely anſwer for the conſequences of defeating the good purpoſes it might otherwiſe have. I the more particularly recommend this (if you have the leaſt remains of Chriſtianity) as your injurious invectives and diſpute with the late Reverend and worthy Mr. Menzies of Northumberland had, I am informed, had theſe bad effects with ſome very weak and unwary people.—It was, I know, a ſingular ſupport to that Gentleman, and is to me, that our actions have a more righteous judge to be examined and tried by, than a condemning fanatick.

I ſhall leave it to my veſtry, and the conſervators of our eſtabliſhed church, to provide againſt any of your future attempts in that place. And now, Sir, as the *mole* that has ſo long worked under ground, has *blundered* into the light, and is taken with all the *dirt* upon its head, I adviſe you to *allay* this *vain conceit* of yourſelf;—that is, as I am an enemy to no man, I adviſe you to *aſſume* a little of that *humility* ſo *eſſential* to the character you *pretend to*; and heartily wiſhing your

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...gainſt the ... the court of Verſailles, ... relating to Corſica.

... gun-powder to be ſhipt for Briſt.

friends and ſtated bearers a happy *riddance* of their frantick teacher, and that the "Lord will deliver them "from all *falſe doctrine, hereſy*, and *ſchiſm*," I remain, Sir, (with the utmoſt indifference) whatever you pleaſe to think of me.

J. WM. GIBERNE.

HALIFAX, July 14.

WE have advice from the iſland of St. John, that the Superintendant and all the Officers of the Government were ſafe arrived at Charlotte Town, that the town plot was laid out, that the courts of juſtice were opened with the uſual formalities; that ſeveral ſettlers had arrived on different parts of the iſland, and were well pleaſed with the ſoil, which is extremely fertile: Oyſters, lobſters, and flat fiſh abound in every river; in ſome there are ſalmon and trout, and on the North ſide of the iſland there are plenty of cod-fiſh: Partridges, ducks, and pigeons, alſo abound in their ſeaſons: No fogs are ſeen there, but in general a ſerene air.

The Government has eſtabliſhed a communication with the iſland, by Cobaquid and Tatamagouche bay, where a fort is building, and a party of troops poſted. The diſtance from Tatamagouche to the iſland is about ſeven leagues.

BOSTON, JULY 18.

LORD *H--lſb-----h upon his firſt entering upon the American department, has given ſuch ſubſtantial proofs, not only of his great affection towards us, but of his ſuperior abilities as a Stateſman, as muſt lead Americans to repoſe the greateſt confidence in him, and to forecaſt the happieſt conſequences from his adminiſtration. His circular letter to the Governors of the other provinces, is a ſtriking ſpecimen of Britiſh policy, and will no doubt ſerve to convince the ſeveral colonies, of the great impropriety of uniting among themſelves to obtain a redreſs of grievances the moſt intolerable, and of the wiſdom of one colony treating another with contempt, in order to recommend themſelves to miniſterial mercy and indulgences. His letters to Governor B——d, requiring him to demand of the Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſetts, their* reſcinding *the reſolution of a former houſe, or what amounts to the ſame thing, an immediate ſurrendering up the invaluable rights and privileges of their conſtituents, is wrote with an air and manner becoming the dignity of a Secretary of State, and muſt manifeſt to the world the extent of his abilities, the purity of his intentions, and the moderation of his views. There is one thing, however, which gives us too ſerious apprehenſions, and that is, to perceive any part of adminiſtration giving ſo ready and full credit to what is reported to them concerning the diſpoſitions and conduct of the people reſpecting the new regulations, by thoſe who firſt projected them, and whoſe ſalaries, penſions and expectations, are wholly founded upon the eſtabliſhment of an American revenue. Governor B—d's miſrepreſentations on this head are as numerous, as the conſequences are like to be injurious and diſtreſsful. Our humble and dutiful repreſentations and petitions are not like to reach the Royal hand; our legiſlature has been diſſolved, without allowing them time to go through the moſt important buſineſs, even that of a taxation, and no aſſembly of the people, we are told, upon the moſt urgent neceſſity, can now be called in the old conſtitutional way, but muſt, if done at all, be ſummoned by a new power in a new way: Things are now tending ſafter than we could have wiſhed to a moſt important criſis. Thoſe whoſe private views and evil machinations have thus precipitated affairs, muſt anſwer for the* great event.

This province not having been favoured with a ſtation ſhip during the laſt war, was at a prodigious expence to build and maintain ſhips to protect their own coaſt. We now behold five paraading in our harbour; and what is very diverting, hovering round Caſtle-William, as if there was the greateſt danger of its being attacked at a time of profound peace.

A veſſel arrived at Salem laſt Saturday from Falmouth, which ſhe left the 20th of May, the maſter of whom informs, that the mobs in London were greatly increaſed, and had done a deal of miſchief. The packet boat with the mail for May, ſailed the day before this veſſel for New-York.

We hear that his Majeſty's ſhip the Launceſton, of 40 guns, is ſhortly expected here from Halifax.

NEW-PORT, (Rhode-Iſland) *July* 25.

Laſt Monday the tower of Trinity-Church, in this town, was raiſed by 45 ſons of liberty, who, we are told, the enſuing evening, ſupped at Mr. John Lawton's, on 45 different diſhes. The ſame evening a conſiderable number of Gentlemen met at Mr. Ichabod Potter's, where they drank many loyal healths, and concluded with toaſting the Maſſachuſetts Ninety two anti-reſcinders.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 23.

The Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; Speaker of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, has received letters from ſeveral of the members, who were neceſſarily abſent when a late important matter was agitated, expreſſing their deep concern in not having had an opportunity to join with their reſpectable brethren, in firmly adhering to the reſolution which they were commanded to reſcind; but declaring that they perfectly agreed in ſentiment with the Ninety two, and ſhould have thought themſelves highly honoured in bearing a public teſtimony againſt the requiſition.

NEW-YORK, *July* 21.

Extract of a letter from Niagara, July 1, 1768.

TWO days ago the famous Major Rogers arrived here, and the unfortunate woman his wife. He is to remain here till further orders, and I believe to be tried here; but ſhe goes down very ſoon; ſhe is really much to be pitied, but I believe him to be a great raſcal.

We are informed by the way of Quebec, That Rogers's deſign was, after having taken and plundered Detroit, and the Illinois, and carried the ſpoils to his accomplice Captain Hopkins, at New-Orleans, to have returned himſelf, and fallen upon New-England and Carolina, which he looked upon to be two of our richeſt provinces. This deſign he intended to have executed laſt ſpring, but was prevented by want of money, and other conveniences.

We hear from Newark, that on Monday night laſt, Schuyler's copper works, at Second River, which were burnt about 7 years ago, were again deſtroyed by fire, ſuppoſed to be by deſign, as it was not known that any fire had been lately uſed there.

Extract of a letter from Penſacola, June 10, 1768.

"*Mr. James, and ſeveral other Virginians, have been here to look at our lands. He went up the river in our bay, with intention to croſs the country towards the Miſſiſippi, if he did not find land nearer to his ſatisfaction; however a few leagues above the mouth of our river he found the land ſuch as he wanted, ſo went no further, but has applied, together with five other conſiderable Gentlemen of Virginia, for a large tract, obliging themſelves to bring with them ten families, and 100 ſlaves, together with a large quantity of cattle. There are alſo ſeveral Virginians ſettling on the banks of the Miſſiſippi, where the lands are as good as any in the univerſe. We expect a conſiderable number of new ſettlers from London. Some days ago a Spaniſh ſchooner arrived here from Campeachy, and ſeveral others are expected.*

Auguſt 1. *Wedneſday night died at his houſe in this city, of a lingering illneſs (which had for ſome time rendered him incapable of buſineſs) Mr. WILLIAM WEYMAN, for many years paſt a printer of note in this city.*

Fairfield, in Connecticut, July 20, 1768.

The ſloop Virgin, Thomas Holburton, maſter, arrived here from Turks-Iſlands the 8th inſtant, who gives the following remarkable account, viz. That he ſailed from this port the 27th of December 1767, *bound to Barbados, and on the 28th, in lat.* 33, 1, *long.* 62, 28, *met with the ſhip Eleanor, James Montgomery, maſter, from Philadelphia, bound to Gibraltar, in diſtreſs, having ſix and an half feet water in her hold, from whom he took the Captain and crew, with ſome neceſſaries, and landed them ſafe at Barbados. On the 27th of April* 1768, *he ſailed from this port upon another voyage, bound to Dominica, when on the 17th of May, in lat.* 27, *long.* 61, 53, *he met with the ſame ſhip again; and from particular obſervations of her mizen and bowſprit being left, her two anchors ſtowed upon deck, with ſundry other marks, the Captain and mate knew the ſhip again perfectly well. Her main deck forward when he met with her the ſecond time was chiefly dry, and he imagines ſhe might eaſily have been ſaved, could he have ſpared ſufficient hands.*

St. George Tucker, in a ſloop from Virginia, for Madeira, was lately caſt away near Cheſapeak-Bay, and the veſſel and cargo entirely loſt.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 25.

Extract of a letter from Dominica, June 25.

"In the courſe of the preſent month we have been favoured with a viſit of our chief Governor General Melville, and what rendered his company more agreeable, he forwarded and put the finiſhing hand to the bill for holding courts in this iſland, which had been delayed many months by the Council. Alſo during his Excellency's ſtay arrived here our new Lieutenant Governor, Col. Young, in whom we flatter ourſelves, we have a Gentleman, formed to reduce that violence of party which has ſo long perplexed this place.—Lately died here, Major St. George; as alſo Col. Parrey, who lately arrived from England.

"Two brigs from South-Carolina to this place, have had one 50, the other 55 days paſſage. Proviſions, as well Iriſh as from North-America, are extremely plenty; and the French actually bring fine flour from Guadaloupe to us; and it is not to be wondered at that Philadelphia ſoap will not ſell in the Weſt-Indies, when the French introduce good Caſtile ſoap for 70s. per cwt. Two ſmall veſſels were lately confiſcated here; one from Antigua, for importing loaf ſugar, the other for importing gin from St. Euſtatia. There are now 52 ſail of veſſels in our road, near 20 of which are taking in ſugars, and are from 300 to 800 tons. It is ſaid ſugars are lower by 15 per cent. this year than laſt, owing to the great crop in Guadaloupe; and the quantity of cotton at market is immenſe."

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 18.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

Auguſt 12. Juba, Joſeph White, from Africa, with 207 ſlaves.

Cleared.

Auguſt 13. John, John Breakhill, for Liverpool, with 279 hhds. of tobacco, 13 bales of hemp, 20 tons of pig iron, 4,500 ſtaves, and 300 feet of oak plank.

ACROSTICAL REBUS on Miſs BETTY ——— of KING WILLIAM.

WHAT can't poſſibly dwell in the charmer I ſing;
What equally conquers the beggar and King;
What ſoon fades the bloom on the cheeks of the fair;
What involves many thouſands in ſorrow and care;
What the Ladies admire, tho' ſo ſeldom compleat;
What viſits from CHINA, engaging and ſweet;
A flower whoſe fine fragrance few others excel;
What the goſſips aſſembled moſt rapidly tell;
And the time I wou'd walk with this beautiful belle:
If rightly defin'd, will diſcover her name,
Who ſplendidly ſhines on the records of fame.

E.

*** The piece ſigned NESTOR HONESTUS, is come to hand; but as it relates only to private perſons, we do not think ourſelves juſtifiable in publiſhing it without the Author's name.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

By His Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Eſq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's province of New-Jerſey, and territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the ſame, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears to me on oath, that the houſe of Stephen Skinner, Eſq; Treaſurer of the eaſtern diviſion of this province, at Perth Amboy, was, in the night of the 21ſt inſtant, robbed of money to the amount of SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS and upwards, by ſome perſon or perſons unknown, part of the ſaid money being in dollars, a ſmall part in gold, and the reſt chiefly in new bills of credit of this province; and although diligent ſearch hath been made after the perpetrator or perpetrators of this daring and atrocious robbery, he or they remain as yet undiſcovered.

I have therefore thought fit to notify the ſame by proclamation, hereby requiring and commanding all Judges, Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs and other officers of this province, to be particularly vigilant in diſcovering the robber or robbers, and ſecuring the ſaid money; and for that purpoſe to examine all perſons they ſhall have reaſon to ſuſpect of being concerned in committing the ſaid crime.

And in order to encourage a zeal and activity in this matter, I do hereby, with the advice of his Majeſty's Council (beſides paying the ſum of FIFTY POUNDS provided by the government in caſes of burglary) promiſe to recommend to the General Aſſembly, that proviſion be made in the ampleſt manner to reward any perſon or perſons who ſhall detect, apprehend, or cauſe to be apprehended, any or either of the perſons concerned in the ſaid robbery, ſo that he or they be convicted thereof; and over and above the ſaid reward, I do hereby promiſe his Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon to any accomplice, who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction any one, or more of the ſaid offenders.

Given under my hand and ſeal at arms, at the city of Burlington, the twenty-ſixth day of July, in the eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, Anno Domini 1768.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

By his Excellency's command,
JOSEPH REED, jun. D. Secretary.

GOD ſave the KING.

N. B. Mr. Skinner, by advertiſement, offers a farther reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

TO BE SOLD,

The following tracts of LAND, *viz.*

A TRACT of LAND containing 600 acres or thereabouts, lying in *St. Paul's* pariſh, *Stafford* county, on the river *Potowmack*; thirty acres of ſaid land is meadow ground, equal in quality to any in this colony, and lately put in the beſt order for graſs; likewiſe a quantity of ſalt marſh; the other part of the land produces great crops of corn and tobacco, and lies very convenient to church and ſeveral good mills; there is on the premiſes a good new dwelling-houſe with ſix rooms below, and three above, all with fire places, with every convenient out houſe; ſituated on a hill, that opens a moſt agreeable proſpect for ſome miles up and down the river. Likewiſe a valuable tract of land in *Cople* pariſh, *Weſtmoreland* county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, as good as any land in the *Northern Neck*, lying perfectly level through the whole, with immenſity of timber, fit for building ſhips, or otherwiſe, and convenient to *Potowmack* river, where a quantity of fine fiſh and oyſters may be had with little trouble. It lies within a few miles of two churches, and ſeveral good mills. The payment ſhall be made eaſy to the purchaſer, by

SAMUEL WASHINGTON.

To be SOLD,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of LAND, lying in *Caroline* county, on the *Mount* ſwamp, about 7 miles from *Port Royal*. The land is extraordinary good, and the greateſt part well timbered. For the terms apply to Mr. *Charles White*, who lives near the ſaid land, or to the ſubſcriber, at the *Little Falls* of *Potowmack*, in *Fairfax* county. 2

CHARLES GALLAHUE.